THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1856. No. 60

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.,

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.,* 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
2. *James Buffington, K. N.,* 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.,* 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.,* 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
5. *Anson Burlingame, K.N.,* 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.,* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jonas A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,* 24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N.,* 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
2. *George R. Robbins, K. N.,* 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
19. *John Covode, K. N.,*
20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.,*
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.,* 23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.,*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Ellihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Wallbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.

Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.

This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.

I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 28, 1856. 45—.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855. —

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,

which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.

To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?

Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.

We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILL boro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 9, 1856. 49—

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Ja. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.

W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.

Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.

This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[illegible], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland.* There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY,
Treat Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.,
WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.
Office 746 Broadway, cor. Astor Place, N. Y.
CERTIFICATES FROM
Ex-Gov. T. M. TUCKER, Hon. T. BUTLER KING,
Judge F. W. HULING, Gen. NARCISSO LOPEZ,
Capt. ISAIAH SELLERS, Capt. WM. LEATHERS,
A. L. BALDWIN, M. D., of Winchester, Va. W. P. ALLISON, M. D., of Lynchburg, Va.
Judge ALEX. WALKER, Col. MAUNSEL WHITE,
THOS. E. BOND, M. D., J. L. PEACOCKE, M. D.
PERMISSION TO REFER TO
Ex-Gov. JAS. C. JONES, Hon. FRED. P. STANTON,
B. F. PALMER, Inventor of Palmer's Artificial Leg.
FRANCIS GRICE, Naval Constructor Navy Yard, Phila.
Proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia.
☞ Send for a pamphlet.
May 10, 1856. 50—sw10t.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter,
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 15—w&sw6m.

TO ENGINEERS.

THE AMERICAN ENGINEER'S DRAFTSMAN, and Machinist's Assistant, with numerous illustrations, by Oliver Byrne.
The Practical Draftsman, book of Industrial Design, and Machinist's and Engineer's Drawing Companion, by Wm. Johnson, with numerous illustrations.
Pocket Book for Railroads and Civil Engineers, by Oliver Byrne
Scribners Engineer's and Mechanics Companion.
A Practical Treatise on Railway Curves and locations for young Engineers, by Wm. F. Shunk
The Mechanic's Text-Book and Engineer's Practical Guide by Thos. Kett
Templetons' Engineers and Mechanics Companion
The Practical Examinator on steam and the steam engine, with instructive references relative thereto, arranged for the use of Engineers, Students and others
The Mechanical Principia, containing all the various calculations on water and steam power, and on the different kinds of Machinery used in Manufacturing, with tables showing the cost of manufacturing different styles of Cotton goods, &c., by Charles Eldridge Leonard
Mechanics for the Millwright, Machinist, Engineer, Civil Engineer, Architect, and Student, containing a clear Elementary Exposition of the principles and practice of building machines, by Frederick Overman.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, April 26, 1856. 46—

GREAT NORTHERN ROUTE!
By the Seaboard Railroad and Bay Steamers!
Via NORFOLK TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Through from Wilmington, N. C., to New York, in thirty-six hours, without loss of sleep.

THIS ATTRACTIVE ROUTE, DAILY, VIA WELDON, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA to NEW YORK, has, for the past six years, enjoyed a reputation for ease and comfort not claimed by any other Line between New Orleans and New York.

The Railroad is now officered with gentlemanly Conductors, and the large and commodious Steamers LOUISIANA, Capt. George W. Russell, (1900 tons burthen,) and NORTH CAROLINA, Capt. Cannon, are too well known to the Travelling Public to need further description.

Schedule Between Wilmington and New York.

Leave	Wilmington, N. C., at	6 A. M.
"	Weldon, (160 miles,)	2 P. M.
"	Portsmouth & Norfolk, (80 miles,)	6 P. M.
"	Baltimore, (180 miles,)	9 A. M.
"	Philadelphia, (100 miles,)	2 P. M.
Arrive in New York, (100 miles,)		6 P. M.

☞ Total distance 620 miles in thirty-six hours.

Passengers by this Line enjoy a comfortable night's rest on the Bay Steamers, and are privileged to lay over at night at any point, and resume their trip by daylight.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Passengers will have their Baggage CHECKED at WELDON for BALTIMORE.

For further information and Through Tickets, (which are good either by the Bay or the Potomac route,) apply, in Wilmington, at the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, or in Weldon, of E. N. Pelecton, agent Seaboard route. A. WORRALL, *Sup't.*
May 24, 1856. 54—sw1m.

NEW BOOKS.—MARRIED, NOT MATED.
Mimic Life, by Mrs. Ritchie, (Mrs. Mowatt.
Sallad for the Social, by the Author of Sallad for the Solitary.
Ernest Linwood, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1856.
Rogers' Table Talk.
Gardening for the South.
A Forest Tragedy and other tales, by Grace Greenwood.
Shoepac Recollections, a wayside glimpse of American life.
The Old Dominion, by G. P. R. James.
Travels in the United States and Cuba, by the Hon. Miss Murray.
Italian Sights and Papal Principles seen through American Spectacles by James Jackson Jarves.
Harper's Magazine for June. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, VOL. 2, FOR subscribers only, at POMEROY'S.

HIAWATHA, BY LONGFELLOW, PRICE $1. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 7 DIFferent editions, and in various styles of binding. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

NEW POEM.—THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE, 75 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
May 27, 1856. 54—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—James H. Forbes vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Alfred & Noah Forbes, vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the Sate, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

VALUABLE NEW BOOKS.—ARNOLD'S Christian life.
Evenings with the Romanists, by the Rev. M. Hobart Seymour
Arminian Inconsistencies and Errors, by the Rev. Henry Brown
Abbie Nott and other Knotts, by "Katinka."
The Flower Garden or Breck's Book of Flowers—new edition.
Practical Treatise on Business: or how to get, save, spend, give, lend, and bequeath money, by E. T. Fredley
The Three Marriages, or Life at a Watering Place, by Mrs. Hubback
A Second Journey Round the World, by Ida Pfeiffer
The Wonders of Science, or Young Humphrey Davy, by Henry Mayhew
A Digest of the General Laws of the U. S. from 1789 to 1856, by James Dunlap, Esq
Plu-ri-bus-tah, a Song that has no author
Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; embracing a series of Memoirs of the most distinguished persons of all times, edited by F. L. Hawks, D. D. L. L. D.
The Works of Alexander Hamilton, comprising his correspondence, and his political and offical writings, exclusive of the Federalist, edited by John C. Hamilton, 7 vols. octavo.
History of Congress from 1789 to 1792, embracing the first term of the administration of George Washington.
Poetical and Prose Writings of the Millford Bard
Memoirs of the public life of the Rt. Hon. Charles J. Fox.
Complete Concordance to Shakspere, by Mrs. Cowden Clark. For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, May 26, 1850. 55—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—MARTIN COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.—William Adkinson against N. P. Curtis.—Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, N. P. Curtis, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said N. P. Curtis to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Courthouse in Williamston, on the 2d Monday in July next, and replevy or judgment final will be entered, and the property levied on and applied to the payment of the debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Williamston, the 2d Monday in April, 1856.
L. JOHNSON, Clerk.
May 24th, 1856. 1127—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN Court of Equity. Lemon S. Dunn and McGilvra Whiteburst, Executors B. M. Wilkinson, vs. Peregrine P. Clements.
To P. P. Clements:

SIR: You are hereby notified to appear at the Court House in Williamston on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the supplemental bill of complainants filed against you in this cause, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against you and the same heard accordingly.

Witness: C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, this the 10th day of March, 1856.
C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.
March 17, 1856. 1116—w6w.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on Monday, the 26th May, a mulatto boy named Toma, aged about twenty years. He is about six feet high, bright mulatto, of good countenance, and backward or diffident when spoken to. I will give fifty dollars reward for said boy, if taken out of the State, and twenty-five dollars if taken in the State and confined so that I get him.
JAMES S. YARBROUGH.
Franklinton, June 2, 1856. 56—sw.tf.
☞ Register copy till forbid, and send account to this office.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

THE DISCUSSION AT HALIFAX.

MESSRS. EDITORS: According to previous appointment the candidates for Governor met in discussion at Halifax on Saturday the 7th inst. As I happened to be present I propose to detail some of the incidents of the occasion, and to give you a synopsis of the points made by each speaker.

Gov. Bragg, as your readers are aware, is no stranger to the people of this section. The high position he occupied at the bar, and his great ability as a public speaker were within the scope of their actual knowledge. Although they had never heard Mr. Gilmer, yet he was preceded by the reputation of an able, artful and eloquent stump orator. Great anxiety was, therefore, manifested to hear the candidates—particularly as it was their first appointment in the East.

At an early hour a great many citizens from the surrounding country had collected; and the arrival of the extra trains increased the crowd to a large number. Among the strangers present we noticed the Editors of the Wilmington Journal and Southern Sentinel. They sat through the whole discussion, and took, as we thought, full notes.

The Court room was occupied during the greater part of the morning by a meeting of the Know Nothing party—a previous meeting of the same party having been held the same morning, as a venerable gentleman announced, but *where* we suppose is known only to the *initiated*. At one o'clock the discussion was commenced by Gov. Bragg, who, after a few preliminary remarks, took up the question of—

FREE SUFFRAGE.

He gave the history of this proposed amendment to the Constitution—avowed himself now, as he had always been, in favor of it. He exposed the course of his competitor thereon—showing that while he pretended to be the better free suffrage man of the two, he had uniformly voted against the bill. He examined Mr. Gilmer's project of an open Convention. He would say here, as he had said in other places, that the idea of a Convention is hopeless; and that the agitation of the question, as well as of the various amendments which had been proposed to the Free Suffrage bill, was intended by its opponents solely to defeat it.

Gov. Bragg next referred to the subject of—

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

On this subject he said that all understood his position—that his views are to be found in his Inaugural Address—to that he referred the people, and he stood by the principles there announced—he did not speak with a double tongue—he had the same language for the East that he had for the West.

Gov. Bragg then proceeded to discuss Mr. Gilmer's project of a—

MONSTER STATE BANK,

Such as had been advocated by his competitor throughout the canvass—to be based partly on State bonds and Railroad stocks—making large profits and paying so much into the State Treasury as to obviate the necessity of taxation. He (Gov. Bragg) had been asked by his competitor if he was in favor of such a bank; but he had called on Mr. Gilmer in vain to specify some precise plan—to give him a definite outline so that he might be able to see the monster in all its huge proportions, and to answer understandingly. For his part, he said, he could not see how the people were to be benefitted by any scheme of the sort—that he thought they had better pay their taxes to the sheriff than to bank officers swarming all over the country.

[During this part of the discussion Mr. Gilmer interrupted Gov. Bragg, and said, that he had never advocated railroad stock as any basis for a bank. Gov. B. replied that he had so understood him, and that he believed Mr. Gilmer was wholly mistaken. Mr. Gilmer still insisting that Gov. Bragg had misunderstood him, Gov. Bragg said he was willing to refer the matter to those who had heard them in the West.]

The Governor then followed with an—

EXPOSURE OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.

In this part of his speech Gov. Bragg was peculiarly happy. He exposed the whole machinery of the Order—its horrid oaths and its total abnegation of all individual liberty. He showed how dangerous such an organization must be to our free institutions, and how well calculated to subvert our whole political system—reading from the Constitution, rituals, and books of the order, and commenting as he read. We were reminded of the eloquent denunciations of Gov. Wise; and we noticed the more prominent members of the Order *sneaking* out of sight and out of hearing—unable to bear the castigation which was being inflicted on them.

The last topic discussed by Gov. Bragg was the present state of parties in relation to slavery, and the position of his competitor as to the Kansas-Nebraska act. He went into a searching and powerful analysis of the state of parties on this point—proving the total identification of Northern Know Nothingism with black Republicanism. He went on to show that the contest for the Presidency must evidently lie between the Democratic nominee and that of the black Republicans; and he depicted in eloquent language the suicidal policy of Southern men throwing away their votes on Fillmore, who could not possibly be elected; and thus, perhaps, contributing to the defeat of that party in whose success the South could only hope for safety. Gov. Bragg next defended the Nebraska bill, and commented on the course of his opponent in denouncing that measure—showing that he occupied the same ground thereon as Sumner, Hale and Seward—and, finally, he closed an exceedingly able and effective speech, which was listended to with unflagging attention throughout, by endorsing the nomination of Buchanan, and reading from the Democratic platform of 1856.

When Mr. Gilmer arose to speak there was an evident anxiety to hear him. The writer, aware of his high reputation, and of the vantage ground of a reply, expected to hear from him an able as well as an artful speech. It must be confessed, however, that the speech was sadly lacking in effective argumentation—he did not, throughout the whole of it, state a premise boldly and carry it out to its logical conclusion. On the other hand, many things were said by him unworthy alike of his talents and fame. Once for all we quote a remark made by Mr. Gilmer at the opening of his speech, to the effect that Gov. Bragg had spoken highly of Buchanan, and had been in the habit of eulogizing Pierce, and yet he would not be surprised to hear the Governor say that "to turn him out was the very best thing that could have been done for the country." At this the initiated applauded. Well, there is no disputing as to tastes.

It will be recollected that Gov. Bragg made no charge whatever of *sectionalism* against Mr. Gilmer; yet the latter consumed considerable of his time in defending himself against charges of that sort, made, he said, by the "organ of the party" at Raleigh.—He went on to show that the Western Address had served its purpose, and might be regarded as among the things that were. He attempted to defend his course on the Free Suffrage bill—saying that if the bill should pass in its present state there would be no constitutional protection against the unequal taxation of land—that his amendment was designed to obviate that objection and to render the bill acceptable to all.

Mr. Gilmer seemed to abandon the idea of a bank—saying that he wished to establish a sinking fund to pay the debts of the State—that he desired to make all banks yet to be chartered pay a bonus to the State Treasury for their charter, and to reserve the power of taxing their dividends and profits. By this means and a little direct taxation added thereto the debt of the State could be paid and the burthen of taxation lightened. Mr. Gilmer put forward no plan for the chartering of a large bank under the control of the State, and, in fact, made no allusion thereto. It was evident that he had shifted his ground; and, in all probability, had received some gentle admonitions on his way down.

Mr. Gilmer failed to meet Gov. Bragg's exposure of Know Nothingism—he attempted no denial of the oaths, obligations, &c, as previously quoted; but rather sustained them by reading from these same books. He confined himself principally to the statistics of emigration from 1854 to 1855—spoke of our present numbers and of our numbers 60 years hence—estimating them then at 200,000,000, and argued that we required all our territory for our own children and descendants—an argument neither new nor solid, which a statesman ought to be ashamed to put, and a school-boy might answer.

Mr. Gilmer next spoke of the Kansas-Nebraska act—arguing, mainly, that the compromise measures had quieted agitation—that the passage of this act was a violation of those measures, and had reopened the whole question. Mr. Gilmer must have supposed that his audience had forgotten the history of the times and the excitement following the fugitive-slave law, else he would not have rendered such an excuse for his position on the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Mr. Gilmer consumed considerable time in an animated denunciation of Gen. Pierce, his appointments to office, and the Democratic party generally, as well as in a very high eulogy of Mr. Fillmore, the Know Nothing candidate for the Presidency; when he passed on to the consideration of the Cincinnati platform, and the antecedents of Mr. Buchanan. This portion of Mr. Gilmer's argument did not reflect much credit on his ability or his candor. He raked up the alleged saying of Mr. Buchanan, that "if he thought he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out;" and actually asserted that the same distinguished man was in favor of reducing the working man's wages to ten cents a day. Such were the arguments (!) resorted to by Mr. G.—we had thought that all such things were beneath him. But that portion of Mr. Gilmer's argument which evinced the least respect for the intelligence of his audience was that wherein he endeavored to show that the Cincinnati platform, by endorsing the resolutions of '98 and '99, condemn the fugitive slave law! To prove this he read from the 2nd of the Kentucky resolutions of '98—founding his charge principally on the concluding words therein. Such was the substance of Mr. Gilmer's speech—it did not sustain his reputation, and we think failed to satisfy the expectations of his friends.

When Gov. Bragg arose to reply the Know Nothings left almost to a man. They had no idea of "standing fire" from Bragg's battery a second time.

In his reply Gov. Bragg said that he had heard nothing from Mr. Gilmer as to the great State Bank he proposed to charter, based upon State bonds and railroad stocks. We here understood Mr. Gilmer to deny that he had advocated such a bank. Gov. Bragg remarked that he intended no disrespect to Mr. Gilmer—that he must be excused for speaking with some warmth; but that Mr. Gilmer certainly had, time and again, in their discussions in the West advocated such an institution. And now, said Gov. Bragg, I want no further misunderstanding—will Mr. Gilmer tell us here what he is in favor of—does he advocate such a bank as the one I have imputed to him or not? I desire a reply. Mr. Gilmer did not make any response. Gov. Bragg eloquently and effectively, during his reply of twenty minutes, reviewed the points made by Mr. Gilmer. The latter rejoined in a reply of a few minutes, and the discussion closed.

We have thus, Mr. Editor, endeavored to give you the leading points made by each speaker in the order adopted by himself. We have not knowingly done injustice to either, and we have no doubt that those who were present will concur in the correctness of this report. The speech of Gov. Bragg had a most excellent effect. It was an able, eloquent, and candid effort—worthy alike of his position and his fame, and well calculated to animate his friends to renewed exertions. Mr. Gilmer, as Gov. Bragg said in his reply, acquitted himself very well considering his cause; but we must be permitted to say that he did not add to his own chances of success, or to those of his party in North Carolina.

*

For the Standard.

ORANGE COUNTY.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Democratic Convention, assembled in Hillsborough on Tuesday last, was large and enthusiastic—every part of Orange County being represented.

The Democratic ticket is as follows: Cad. Jones, Jr., for the Senate, and John F. Lyon and William F. Strayhorn for the Commons. This is a strong ticket, and if the Democrats will be true, to it will carry "Old Orange" for our party in August next. Gen. Allison, the old war horse of Democracy, addressed the Convention in an excellent speech, replete with sound republican sentiments and bitter denunciation of Know Nothingism. Though his head is covered with the frost of many winters, he has all the fire of youth when battling for his political principles and the success of the Democratic cause.

Sidney Smith, Esq., was loudly called for, and he dwelt with much eloquence upon the character of James Buchanan, his long experience in public life, his exalted talents, his distinguished services, in whatever position he has been tried; whether at the bar, in the halls of Congress, as Secretary of State, or as a representative of his country at foreign courts. He spoke with much beauty of sentiment upon the private character of Buchanan, and said he was one upon whose fair fame no stain was to be found. That he would be called to the Executive chair by almost the acclamation of the American people. He closed by a stirring appeal to every Democrat present to buckle on his armour, and not to relax his exertions until victory had perched upon our banner.

A DEMOCRAT.

For the Standard.

CATAWBA CO., N. C., June 6, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I wish, through the columns of your excellent Standard, to make a short statement of the examination of the students of Catawba College, which came off last Wednesday and Thursday.

A deep interest was manifested all the while; and the streets of Newton—a beautiful little village—were thronged with ladies and gentlemen from the several surrounding counties. During the examination of the students a large and attentive audience graced the occasion—satisfied with the manner in which the several classes acquitted themselves. I was forcibly struck with the manner in which the Modern Language department acquitted itself; the accuracy of the pronunciation, and the fluency in translating. Undoubtedly this department cannot be excelled in any common college, if in any. In truth, the Professors of this infant school labor to teach practically as well as theoretically; and I am fully persuaded that parents will do well to send their boys here. The college is well worthy a liberal support; and from the moral character of its students, I am certain no father need fear his child becoming depraved by sending him here.

On Thursday evening the declamation came off in the German Reformed church. Only six speeches were permitted to be spoken, (commencement is always at the end of the fall session,) three from each society—Philomathean and Athenæan; and well did those young men discharge their duty.

"Their words had such a melting flow,
And spoke of truth so sweetly well;
They dropp'd like heaven's serenest snow,
And all was brightness where they fell!"

At the close of each speech, and amidst the almost deafening cheers from the large audience, the Catawba Brass Band would strike up a beautiful air. Happily did that evening pass, and long will it be remembered by all those who were present.

Below I add a list of the speakers. Those in *italics* are Athenæans—the others Philomatheans:

Thought,
D. E. Wilfong, Catawba.
The Lawyer,
S. A. Carpenter, Cleaveland.
Ambition,
A. S. Fraley, Rowan.
The March of Mind,
A. G. Clapp, Guilford.
Education,
W. P. Houston, Catawba.
The Judgment,
J. M. Smith, Catawba.

For the Standard.

MORNING STAR INSTITUTES.

The examination of the students of these institutions took place on Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th inst. We were not present at the female examination on Thursday, but learn that the young ladies acquitted themselves remarkably well, and reflected much credit upon themselves and teacher. This department is under the charge of Miss Gray, who, we are informed, is an accomplished lady, elegant scholar, and one of the best teachers in the State. We congratulate the citizens of Nashville upon their good fortune in securing the services of such a teacher.

The male examination came off on Friday, and was attended by a numerous crowd of eager and attentive listeners. We doubtless express the unanimous conviction of the entire assemblage, when we say that the examination furnished indubitable proofs of much thoroughness, commendable application, and fine scholarship. This department, under the auspices of Mr. M. Y. Chappell, presents rare advantages to young men desiring a thorough, solid, and finished education. We are pleased to learn that the prospects of the school are very favorable, and that it has a goodly number of students.

The exercises in declamation came off in the afternoon, and were highly entertrining and very creditable to the youthful speakers.

The next session of both departments will commence on the 1st Monday in July.

The usual address to the students was delivered by Mr. Geo. W. Blount, recently of Wake Forest College. It is not our intention to indulge in fulsome praise; but we cannot do less than pronounce it an admirable speech, conceived with much taste, handsomely and neatly delivered, and exhibited the graces of an *orator*. The youthful speaker held the audience enchained for nearly half an hour by his eloquence, and on conclusion, was loudly applauded. Mr. Blount is a young man of fine promise,—a beautiful writer, and an elegant declaimer. We predict for him a future of much usefulness and honor.

W.

THE DISCUSSION AT HALIFAX.

Gov. Bragg, proposed to discuss the various issues of State and National policy existing between the Democratic and the "American," or, as originally designated, the Know-Nothing party, appealing to reason and not to prejudice. In regard to State policy, he begged to refer to one or two matters: 1st, Free Suffrage, in regard to which he occupied the same grounds as in the last canvass. It had already been passed by a three-fifths vote in both Houses. It remained for the next legislature to give it a two-thirds vote; for, if submitted to the people, it would certainly be ratified. His competitor talked about a convention, but that was useless. In 1854, the convention, as proposed by Mr. Gilmer and his friends, got only 16 votes in the Senate and 80 in the House, being something like two-thirds against it instead of for it. Mr. Gilmer talks *for* Free Suffrage on the stump, but votes *against* it in the Legislature. In 1852, it was defeated by *one* vote, and Mr. Gilmer voted *against* it; and then his party turned round and tried to throw the responsibility of its defeat upon the Democratic party, through Mr. Weldon N. Edwards, who did not vote at all. No, Mr. Gilmer must substitute a convention, which everybody knew was just the thing to kill off Free Suffrage. But subsequently, in 1854 and since, Mr. Gilmer had found another objection and started another project to defeat Free Suffrage, of which he had not thought in 1850 or 1852. In the event of Free Suffrage passing—says Mr. Gilmer—the landholders might be oppressively taxed by means of the owners of negro property, who are protected by the constitution from having any extra capitation tax levied upon their slaves. Mr. Gilmer wanted to accompany Free Suffrage by another amendment, according to which every negro slave, over 12 years and above 50, as well as under it, should be rated for taxation on a par with $300 worth of land, and when the land paid 18 cents the negro was to pay 20, and so on in proportion. This was to be the poll tax generally, being ten per cent. higher on negroes than lands. The objection was invalid, for the reason that the Senators and Commoners were required by law to be land-holders, and the great majority in both houses were and would be large land-holders, even were there no law on the subject, so that, if justice did not restrain them, interest would, and if not self-interest, then political self-preservation, for no Senator or Commoner could do anything to oppress so dominant an interest, and ever expect to be sent back to the Legislature, or elected to any office.

During the canvass in the West, said Gov. Bragg. Mr. Gilmer has hinted indefinity and mysteriously around and about some banking project, which is not only to afford a State currency, but to pay State debts, etc., and to be based on State stocks, Railroad stocks, etc. [Mr. Gilmer interposing—"I didn't say anything about Railroad stock."] Well, continued Gov. Bragg, with all due respect to Mr. Gilmer, he certainly was so understood in the West. He certainly spoke of the South Carolina Bank, and dimly and vaguely shadowed forth some monster State institution that was to issue small notes, make great profits, and in which the State was to take much stock. Why did not Mr. Gilmer bring this thing forward during the last session of the Legislature—he had voted for works incurring debt. Why did he not bringforward his remedy? The whole banking system of the State was before that session. Gov. Bragg expressed the opinion that such monster banks connected with the State were liable to be preverted into terrible political engines. In Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee they had burst up, ruined the currency and injured the credit of the State. It was cheaper, if the State builds works, to say at once that money borrowed must be paid by the people of the State, so that in going into debt they may know how to make their calculations. To say anything else would be to hold out false hopes. He was for looking things the face. It would be cheaper to pay the sheriff his taxes than to have the State in connection with private stockholders turned into a big Banking firm and the money worked out of the people doubly, although indirectly.

This American party, or, as it was originally termed, know nothing order, began to be felt—to attract attention at the North in 1854, and along there. Certain men seemed mysteriously to understand each other, and certain other men were mysteriously run into office, and the explanation was that "Sam" did it. The thing swept the North, and poured into the Congress of the United States men like Hale, Wilson and Banks. Having accomplished this work at the North, "Sam" entered the South, like a thief in the night, with a dark lantern in his hand and a mask on his face. The timid were scared by being assured that "Sam" would carry everything, and if they didn't join the order, they would be left high and dry. The ambitious went in with the hope of preferment; the curious went in to "see Sam," but many thousands having seen him once didn't care to see him again. What was the whole thing but a cunning scheme to change our government in fact if not in name—to substitute the rule of the secret conclave for that of the constituted authorities? The State councils had the right to control and direct the State legislators, what to do and who to vote for. In Raleigh during the session of the last legislature, while the State legislature met in the Capitol, another legislature, that of the know nothing State council, met secretly at a house in Fayetteville street, to impose upon the know nothing members its "paramount obligations," which the said legislators were bound to obey under a penalty.

Gov. Bragg had in his hand the official pamphlets of the order containing the State and national constitutions, the ritual of the several degrees, the oaths, signs etc., the genuineness of which was not disputed by Mr. Gilmer. From these he showed up the tendencies of the order, its obligation of concealment, leading to evasion and equivocation—its merger of all private judgment in the will of a majority, and this by an oath and under a penalty of being denounced as a wilful traitor and perjurer, and published as such in every council in the State, with a description of his person, like he was a runaway nigger. But they say now that all this secrecy and so forth is done away with. It may be somewhat so in North Carolina, but only to a limited extent. The national council, which is supreme in national politics, has not abandoned it, but, on the contrary held a meeting lately to discuss the propriety of doing so. As for the principles of the order, they consisted of attacks upon catholics and foreigners. The matter about catholics was a plain humbug. They had shown that they did not care a copper about it save to catch votes. They had first rejected catholics and then admitted them, as in the case of Maryland and Louisiana. The introduction of religion into politics tended to the degradation of religion and the injury of politics.

How had the order appeared in Congress? All from the North Free Soilers, voting for Banks, but seven, and they could not be brought up to vote for Aiken; they, too, dodged and put in Banks. When the South wanted support, she could expect to find it at the North only among Democrats. The Democratic Senate is now the great bulwark of Southern rights against the Know-Nothing House.

* * * * *

Mr. Gilmer said he had always been a Free Suffrage man. In his votes on that question, he had obeyed the wishes of Guilford. He had always preferred the conventional mode of amending the constitution, because a bill calling a convention could be got through in one session. From the experience of the last several years, it seemed to him either mode of amendment, whether conventional or legislative, requiring a two-thirds vote, must fail. The Constitution of 1835 maks the Senate the representative of the land-holders. In that constitution a proviso was introduced to protect negro property from unlimited taxation—the equality of the capitation tax on white and black polls. He proposed to introduce simultaneously with Free Suffrage an amendment establishing a certain relative proportion between the tax on lands and polls, according to which one could not be increased unless the other was. This, in his opinion, would have enabled Free Suffrage to pass, and he did not think it would pass without it. He did not see any chance for it. He charged the Democrats with running on, or riding Free Suffrage as a humbug.

He was in favor of a sinking fund to extinguish the debt of the State. With the increase of trade and the development of State recources, the demand for money would increase, and with it the profits on banking. He thought the State ought to participate in these profits. The State ought to sell the privilege of banking—ought to exact a *bonus* from corporations applying for banking privileges. The State ought to increase her interest in the banks, or, at least, secure and retain as many shares in these banks as she can, and reserve to herself a reasonable power of taxation. We understood Mr. Gilmer also to say that, when bank dividends exceeded a certain amount, the surplus should go to the State. He went against individual liability, but went for making every stockholder in any bank deposit, as collateral security, an amount of North Carolina State stocks equivalent to the amount of stock he might hold in such bank.

* * * * * *

Gov. Bragg said in reply, he meant no disrespect to Mr. Gilmer, but he felt compelled to say that he had shifted his position with reference to his bank project. He certainly had shadowed forth, dimly any mysteriously, it is true, but still certainly, some great State institution that was to be based somehow on stocks, and was to control things generally, make money plenty, and pay the debts of the State. He had now come down to something that really meant little, and had often been talked of before If the present Philadelphia platform was the same as the 12th section, why was it changed to suit the North? No, it was not the same. The phrases "with or without slavery," the really important matter, were stricken out. Mr. Gilmer had raked the kennels of obsolete slander to find abuse to launch at Frank Pierce and James Buchanan. But Sumner and Seward and Hale and the other abolitionists and know nothings of the North beat him at that game. Mr. Gilmer had talked about the danger of filling up the country by foreigners coming, but the platform of his party did not prohibit them from coming, but only from voting; on the contrary it invited them. Foreigners had not made the trouble in Kansas. The Emigrant Aid Society, its agents and its emigrants were men of New England birth. It was only from the Democrats at the North that we could expect to get votes to help to sustain the rights of the South. The Democratic party would elect its candidates and put through the Kansas and Nebraska Bills according to their true intent and meaning.

Mr. Bragg is a very logical and connected speakers, his points bearing upon and strengthening each other. He is, besides, a pleasant gentleman. Mr. Gilmer is not so logical, less connected and more demagogueical, but still a very good stump orator,—of pleasing countenance and address, and one who handles his materials ingeniously. His speech was not a reply to Gov. Bragg, but he said that if the Governor would allow him *another hour* he would go over the ground. Everything passed off quietly and courteously between the candidates, and the only thing that might have been mended was a sort of by-play between Mr. Gilmer and some members of his party in the audience, the blame not attaching in any great measure to Mr. Gilmer. Still it amounted to a sort of discourtesy to his opponent.

Wilmington Journal.

From the Wilmington Journal.

DECLINES TO SERVE.

The subjoined letter reached us to-day, and we cheerfully comply with the wishes of Mr. Stanford, by giving it a place in our columns. He is a gentleman of standing and character, as those who know him can vouch. Our opponents will find, before the canvass is over, that this is not the only case in which they have counted without their host:

KENANSVILLE, N. C., June 13th, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In the proceedings of the American Convention held in Wilmington on the 10th inst., for the appointment of an elector and sub-electors for this district, I observe I was appointed a sub-elector for this county. I feel deeply grateful to my American friends for the honor they have conferred upon me, but as I am, and have been a Whig ever since I knew anything about politics, and intend cordialy and zealously to support the nominees of that party, should the Louisville Conventon nominate old line whigs and in the absence of regular whig candidates, to vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge, I cannot of course accept the appointment. I make this announcement thus early, in order that the American party may have an opportunity of appointing some suitable person in my place.

Very respectfully,
JOHN D. STANFORD.

In Halifax county we found every body looking forward to a warm canvass and a close vote. So far as we could learn, both sides have brought out their strongest men. The democrats have nominated Dr. Matt. Whitaker for the Senate, and Wm. Hill and J. W. Johnson, Esqs., for the Commons. The opposite party have brought out Mr. Wiggins, former Senator, as a candidate for re-election and nominated Messrs. Smith and Brickle for the Commons. The candidates for sheriff are Snow, Democrat, and Zollicoffer, K. N. Unless we are mistaken, the Democrats have the fairest chance for carrying the county. Gov. Bragg got a flattering vote in Halifax two years ago, and will get an equally flattering one in August next.

On the Cars, and at various places on the route, as well as at the place of speaking, we saw gentlemen from several different counties, as Nash, Edgecombe, Wayne, Green, &c., and the universal opinion expressed was that there would be a decidedly increased vote for Bragg.

The Gov. is in good health and capital spirits, and his canvass through the State has increased his confidence in the success of Democratic principles.

We trust to see the candidates in this section after present appointments are over, which will be after the 18th. *Wilmington Journal.*

A GOOSE THAT WAS A GOOSE.—The following is from one of Willis' letters from "Idlewild:"—

"But I had a laugh at a goose, yesterday,—with a lessson in it, too. Coming home towards evening with my wagon full of children, the air over our head was suddently darkened by the wings of a very big bird—my neighbor's fattest waddler, who, chased by a dog, had concluded to take up feathers and fly over the barn, and take refuge in the ever reliable and long tried bosom of the river. But it was the day after the first sharp frost, and the stream, though as clear as a crystal, was of icy smoothness, and as impenetrable as a rock. Down came the goose, with full faith in it for long tried water—and the way she slid over, and brought up at the frozen bank opposite after that heavy bump on her astonished egg-basket, was boundlessly delightful to the children. Besides the instruction in it, as to a winter trial of summer friends, it was a comfort with a pleasant spice in it to have one good laugh at a goose that waddles and screams after me every time I trot by my neighbor's house."

The Democracy of this county had a good time of it at their meeting in this Town on Tuesday last. The regular business was transacted with smoothness and harmony, and the speeches of Messrs. Jordan and Johnson were perfect Know-Nothing *blisters*. Mr. Jordan must have touched raw places upon some of the thinskinned gentlemen of the opposition, for he was interrupted several times during the delivery of his speech. *Elizabeth City Pioneer.*

A KIND-HEARTED EDITOR out West says: "If we have offended any man in the short but brilliant course of our career, let him send us a new hat, and say nothing about it." The foregoing conclusively shows the possession of a disposition not only forgiving but *forgetting*.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:
WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

Mr. Gilmer against the South.

We stated recently that Mr. Gilmer had declared that if he had been in Congress he would have voted *against* the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and we now ask attention to the following from the Asheville News:

"LET IT BE REMEMBERED.—Gov. Bragg put the question to Mr. Gilmer at Rutherfordton, directly, "Had you been a member of the last Congress would you have voted against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill?" Mr. Gilmer replied "*I would.*" We hope the freemen of North Carolina will ponder this matter well. Can they vote for a man for Governor who unblushingly avows that if he had been in Congress he would, on this question of vital importance to the South, have voted against his section and with the Abolitionists of the North? Never! Never! will be the indignant response of the freemen of North Carolina, from Cherokee to Currituck."

In this opinion Mr. Gilmer differs with Mr. Badger, with Mr. Kerr, with all the Southern Senators in Congress at the time the bill passed but two, and with all the Southern representatives but five. He *agrees* with all the Whigs in Congress from the free States when the bill passed, for not one of them voted for it; and he *agrees* also with Sumner, Seward, Trumbull, and other abolitionists of the North. On the 9th instant, in the Senate, Mr. Trumbull said:

"I think the occasion of all the mischief in Kansas has been the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, repealing the Missouri compromise. I would be glad to restore things to their former position, and pursue a different course."

The New York Evening Post, one of the most depraved and infamous of abolition papers, says:

"But for the passing of the Nebraska bill, we might have been spared these exhibitions of the morality of slavery, for there would have been nothing to be gained by them.—They are now part of the machinery by which the reign of slavery is to be extended over the region which that bill wrested from freedom. But for the enactment of that law, the struggle which we are now making might have been postponed for years, and the peace between the North and the South, which is now so attrociously broken, with the melancholy promise of yet more violent conflicts, would have remained, for the present at least, unviolated. Yet the test of party orthodoxy at the Cincinnati Convention is to be the approval of the measure which has caused all this discord and all these outrages. Nobody contends that they could have happened if the Nebraska bill had been defeated. Yet we have Mr. Buchanan qualifying himself for a nomination at Cincinnati by declaring that he thinks the Nebraska bill a fair and just settlement of the slavery question, a finality. Settlement! It stirs up the agitation from its lowest depths. Finality! it is the beginning of a strife between the free and the slave States, to which all the quarrels that have hitherto arisen are but the dalliance of lovers."

The Philadelphia Sun, an abolition K. N. paper, says:

"The Free State men have suffered long and endured much, and if they shall be goaded on and thoroughly aroused to retaliatory measures, the conflict will be fierce, sanguinary, and dreadful. They have already seen twelve or fifteen of their number struck down by the violence of assassins, and they feel that their own lives are in jeopardy every hour. They have appealed to President Pierce for protection, but he has virtually sided with their assailants. They begged the interposition of Gov. Shannon, but he loved his daily potations and the smiles of the slaveocrats more than truth, decency and justice. The notorious Atchison has done much to stimulate the bad passions of the invaders of Kansas, and in fact was present at the sacking of Lawrence, and made a speech to the mob. Subsequently he said to a traveller whom he met, "WE ARE DOING THESE THINGS UNDER THE FORMS OF LAW, BUT THERE IS D—D LITTLE LAW ABOUT IT."

It is not possible that these diabolical atrocities can continue without embroiling the entire country. Calm, conservative, moderate men are fast taking their stand with an invincible purpose to resist with force the aggressions upon Kansas and to redress her wrongs. This greatly enlarges the field of conflict, and what the end will be no one save the Ruler of Nations can foresee. We are standing on a fearful precipice, and it is worse than folly to shut our eyes against the impending danger. And why all this turmoil, and the prevalence of fierce conflicting passions! Every intelligent man instantly answers the question. *Every man knows that the wicked repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the fell purpose to extend the area of Slavery, lie at the foundation of all these troubles.* A weak, unscrupulous, vacillating President has fanned the flame which is ready to burst forth on every side with destructive energy. The recent atrocity in the murderous assault upon Senator Sumner has capped the climax, and exasperated the public mind to the highest point."

At a late meeting of the Know Nothing Council of the State of New Jersey, the nomination of Mr. Fillmore was endorsed, and it was unanimously resolved—

"That the repeal of this wise act of statesmanship, [the Missouri line,] by the present administration, was an outrage upon good faith, and *infamous* because it unsettled the peace and quiet of the country, and plunged it into a condition of excitement dangerous to the Union, for the base motive of the political aggrandizement of its originators."

Mr. Sumner characterizes the Kansas-Nebraska act as a "crime" against humanity and before God; and such is in substance the language used with reference to it by the black Republicans and the great body of Mr. Gilmer's brother Know Nothings in the free States. *Is this fit company for a Southern man to be in?* Is not Mr. Gilmer, by such a course, strengthening the hands of our enemies? "It is unfortunate," says Mr. Gilmer, "and if I had been in Congress I would have voted against it,"—"it is *infamous*," say the Know Nothings of New Jersey,—"it is a great *crime*," says Senator Sumner,—"I think it the occasion of all the mischief in Kansas," says Senator Trumbull, "and I would be glad to see the restriction on slavery restored,"—"it was an *atrocious* act," says the New York Evening Post and the hundreds of abolition papers in New England.

We understand furthermore, that Mr. Gilmer says he would like to see the whole country return to the position occupied on this question in 1850—that is, he would be content to purchase peace at the hands of the abolitionists by re-establishing the Missouri restriction. That is just what they want, for, says Mr. Trumbull, "I would be glad to restore things to their former position." Mr. Trumbull is a black-hearted abolitionist. He was elected to the Senate by the Know Nothings of Illinois, over Gen. Shields who was sound on the slavery question—their objection to the latter being that he was born in a foreign land, and shed his blood like water in the war with Mexico, which Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Corwin and others of the same stamp declared unconstitutional, unrighteous, and unjust. *Is this fit company for a Southern man to be in?*

But suppose the Missouri restriction could be re-established, let us see how it would operate—let us see if it would restore peace. The line, be it remembered, has been lifted, and the people of all the Territories are now at liberty to have African slavery or not as they may choose. Run the line again, and would the abolitionists be satisfied? The restriction would prohibit slavery north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, but it would not establish it south of that line. The freesoilers and abolitionists would vote to re-establish the line, *as so much gained for their cause;* and the great body, if not all of the Southern members would vote against it. It would, in itself, be an act of aggression on the rights of the South. Would the abolitionists be content with this? Never,—and we appeal, not merely to their present conduct, but to history to prove it. *The commencement of all these strifes and anxieties on this question, was the attempt of the North,* eight years ago, to force the Wilmot Proviso on the people of the Territories of New Mexico and California, *in palpable disregard of the Missouri line.* They would not be bound by the line—they wanted all the common Territories, south as well as north of it. Every Whig member of Congress from the free States—the party with which Mr. Gilmer *then* acted—voted for the Wilmot Proviso and against the extension of the Missouri line. As Mr. Badger has shown in his Kansas-Nebraska speech, the South insisted on this line—nay, almost "begged" for it; and the only free State aid she got in that day of trial, was from Democrats. Mr. Buchanan, Judge Douglas, and other gallant spirits were with us; but the proposition to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific failed, and it failed for want of support from Mr. Gilmer's Northern friends. These are *facts*, which we challenge Mr. Gilmer and his friends in this State to attempt to meet.

But Mr. Gilmer is true to the K. N. platform, and true to Mr. Fillmore in thus denouncing the repeal of this restriction; yet if Mr. Gilmer, if he had been in Congress would have voted against the Kansas-Nebraska act, what would Mr. Fillmore not have done if he had been there also?

Gov. Bragg, it is scarcely necessary to say, is in favor of the right of the people of North-Carolina to go with their slave property to any of the common Territories; and the national Democratic party, to which he belongs, has recently in Convention in Cincinnati, enthusiastically and *unanimously* sanctioned this great right. *Mr. Gilmer preferred perpetual interference by Congress with slavery in the Territories;* Gov. Bragg is in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska act, which leaves the question to be decided by the people of the Territories when they come to form State Constitutions, and which removes forever from the halls of Congress this disturbing element in our national affairs. Mr. Gilmer has consented, in order to carry out the injunctions and declarations of his party, to take a stand which throws him apparently against the vital interests and dearest rights of his own section. Gov. Bragg occupies, in common with the people generally of the South, the opposite position, and in so doing is true both to the federal constitution and to his own section of the Union. Judge ye between them.

SPEAKING AT JOEL JONES'S.—We attended the speaking at Joel Jones's on Saturday last. There were from 150 to 200 voters present, and of this number we learned five were Know Nothings. J. Parker Jordan, Esq., of Perquimans, was introduced to the audience, and made an excellent speech. We shall not attempt a synopsis of it; it was well received, and the speaker was greeted with almost continual applause.

After partaking of a good dinner, Messrs. Bledsoe and Lewis made first rate talks. Messrs. Wilder and Rand were absent, the former in Virginia on some pressing business, and the latter on account of illness. We heard nothing of any opposition candidates; and we really begin to fear that our candidates will have no opposition, and consequently but little fun.

Messrs. High and Jones, the former the Democratic and the latter the K. N. candidate for Sheriff, also addressed the assemblage. Mr. Jones was very loth to acknowledge himself a K. N., but he had to let it out. He seemed to have a particular regard for the welfare of the Democratic party, and was anxious to run as an "independent," or a "people's" candidate; but Mr. High very properly put some questions to him which he very reluctantly answered. It is useless for us to say that the "dark corner" is right—it is always right.

ATTENTION! OLD LINE WHIGS.—We again invite the attention of old line Henry Clay and Daniel Webster Whigs to the following article from the Fayetteville Argus. No Democratic paper has ever spoken in half so bitter terms of the old line Whig party. This article, be it remembered, is by authority, for Mr. Cameron, the Editor of the Argus, is *one of the K. N. Electors for the State at large.*—Can Whigs vote for such a man as Elector?

"TORIES UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.—There are a few, a very few, men in the country that hold themselves up as old line Whigs who are, in fact, about as much entitled to that appellation as were Fanning and his cut throats in the Revolution. Secessionists in 1851, they are anti-Americans now.—Contemptible always, and honest at no time, such men would have been Tories in 1776 as they are co-laborers with foreignism in 1856. We caution our readers against the machinations of these whited sepulchers. There is neither honor nor honesty among them.—Secessionists are not to be trusted, no matter by what name they call themselves. They are traitors all, and should be estimated accordingly."

☞ We are requested to say to those who have subscribed to the celebration on the Fourth of July, that the Committee need funds, and will be obliged to them if they will call and pay their subscriptions.

Candidates for the Legislature.

David Coleman, Esq , is a candidate for re-election in the Buncombe Senatorial District. His opponent is Z. B. Vance, K. N., formerly one of the Editors of the Asheville Spectator.

Bedford Brown, Esq., is the K. N. candidate for the Commons in Davie County.

H. F. Bond, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Lenoir. Mr. Sutton, who has served the County so faithfully, declined to run.

W. E. Mann, Esq., is the K. N. candidate in Pasquotank County. The Democratic candidate is William A. Harney, Esq.

Col. John B. Jones is a candidate for re-election from the Camden and Currituck Senatorial District.

Dr. R. Dillard is the Democratic candidate in the Chowan and Gates District. The K. N. candidate is Dr. O. B. Savage, of Gates.

Hon. Samuel P. Hill is a candidate for the Senate in Caswell. William Long, Esq., and Capt. J. M. Allen are candidates for the Commons—all Democrats.

The Democratic candidates in New Hanover are, Owen Fennell, Esq., for the Senate, and Samuel A. Holmes, Esq., and Dr. R. H. Tate for the Commons.

Joseph B. Cherry, Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the Senate from Bertie; and Hon. David Outlaw and P. H. Winston, Esq., for the Commons—all K. N's.

William H. Thomas, Esq., Dem., is a candidate for re-election in the Haywood Senatorial District.—Geo. W. Hayes, Esq., K. N., is talked of by some of the K. N's as his opponent.

Col. John Baxter, K. N., is a candidate for re-election in Henderson. He is opposed by Henry T. Farmer, Esq., anti-K. N.

Robert S. French and Daniel Morrison, Esquires, Democrats, are candidates for the Commons in Robeson. Those faithful public servants, Messrs. Norment and Regan, declined a re-election.

Samuel Langdon, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Brunswick. His opponent is T. D. Meares, Esq., K. N.

J. D. Taylor, Esq., Democrat, and A. J. Jones, Esq., K. N., are the candidates for the Senate in the Brunswick, District.

The Democratic candidates in Sampson county are, Thomas H. Holmes, Esq., for the Senate, and Messrs. O. P. White and George Daughtry for the Commons. We hear of no opposition. Mr. Faison, who acquitted himself so well in the last Senate, declined a re-election.

The Democratic candidates in Orange county are, Cad. Jones, Jr. Esq., for the Senate, and Capt. J. F. Lyon and W. F. Strayhorn for the Commons. The K. N's have nominated Josiah Turner, Jr. Esq., for the Senate, and W. N. Patterson and F. N. Strudwick for the Commons. Is Mr. Turner also among the K. N's?

S. B. Jarvis, Esq., Democrat and former member, is a candidate for re-election to the Commons from Currituck.

R. E. Reeves, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Surry. Joseph Dobson, Esq., Democrat, is a candidate for the Senate in the Surry and Ashe District. It is understood that that sterling Democrat, and long-tried public servant, Col. George Bower, declines a re-election.

Allen Grist, Esq., K. N., is a candidate for the Senate in Beaufort county, and J. R. Stubbs, Esq., and Dr. John Eborn, K. N's, are candidates for the Commons.

The Democratic candidates in Northampton are, Gen. Thomas J. Person for the Senate, and M. W. Smallwood and Thomas Goode Tucker, Esquires, for the Commons. An excellent ticket.

Daniel C. McIntyre, Esq., *old line Whig*, is a candidate for the Senate in the Richmond and Robeson District. Two years ago there was a State Whig Committee, a Whig candidate for Governor, and many Whig candidates for the Assembly; but the members of the State Committee have nearly, if not all *renegaded* to the dark-lanterns, and now a Whig candidate for the Legislature is as much an object of wonder as a "*white* black bird" would be. The dark-lanterns of this District were to hold a Convention on Saturday last to nominate their candidate.

The Democratic candidate for the Senate in Moore and Montgomery is Col. James L. Gains. His chances of success are said to be good. He is opposed by Samuel H. Christian, Esq., former member.

The Democratic candidates in Hertford are, John W. Moore, Esq., for the Senate, and Dr. R. H. Worthington for the Commons. This is a strong ticket.—We are truly gratified at the confident spirit with which the Hertford Democracy are entering the contest. Their proceedings shall appear in our next.—The K. N. ticket is R. G. Cowper, Esq., for the Senate, and D. V. P. Sessoms, Esq., for the Commons.

Latest Foreign News.

We have the latest foreign news by the steamers Ericson and Arabia.

A discussion had taken place in the English House of Lords, in which Lord Clarendon expressed good feeling towards the United States, but declined to recall Mr. Crampton. Much anxiety prevailed respecting American difficulties. Information had not reached England of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, the British minister. The news of the reception of the Nicaraugan minister, under Gen. Walker's rule, was adding to the excitement. It was rumored that Lord Elgin was to go out as special plenipotentiary to the United States, as the last expedient of averting a war between the two countries.

Cotton was firm at former prices—sales of the week, 40,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull and declining.

☞ We learn that Gov. Bragg is more than sustaining his high reputation as a debater in the Eastern part of the State. His speech at Jackson, Northampton, on the 9th instant, is represented to have been one of the ablest and most effective efforts of his life; and a friend writes us as follows of his speech in Murfreesborough, on the 10th:

"A large crowd greeted the Gubernatorial candidates in this place on the 10th. Gov. Bragg fully sustained his reputation as an able and eloquent speaker. His address of two hours was a lucid train of argument irrefutable and irresistible. We were delighted with him, and look for his re-election by a largely increased majority. Several gentlemen who heard Gov. Bragg's exposition of Know Nothingism, declared that every word was true. These gentlemen were once members of the Order, but *they will vote for Buchanan and Bragg*."

☞ Immense ratification meetings have been held in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, at which eloquent speeches were delivered by leading Democrats amid the greatest enthusiasm General Cass, Judge Douglas, Hon. Asa Biggs, of this State, and others, spoke at Philadelphia; Judge Douglas, Gen. Ward, of Ga., W. W. Avery, Esq., of this State, and others spoke in New York; and the Baltimore meeting was addressed by Gov. Mathews, of Mississippi, Gen. Lane, and others. The remarks of Mr. Avery shall appear in our next.

Reception of Ex-President Fillmore.—The City Council of Philadelphia on Thursday granted the use of Independence Hall for the reception of ex-President Fillmore. The Democrats favored the measure whilst the K. N's opposed it. It will be recollected that the K. N's refused the hall to Mr. Buchanan.

The Know Nothing Party Sectional in this State, as it is in the Union.—In 1848 Gov. Reid introduced to the attention of the people of this State the question of Free Suffrage. It was a plain proposition to change the State constitution by legislative enactment, so as to allow all persons who were entitled to vote for Commoners to vote for Senators also. It did not propose to trench upon existing rights, or to take away any right, but merely to extend a privilege. It did not, and could not, in the nature of things, affect the basis of either branch of the Legislature. The basis of the Senate, it is known, is taxation,—and thus all property is represented; and the basis of the Commons is population,—and thus the people, including three-fifths of the slaves, are represented. Gov. Reid advocated this arrangement, and, as the result of it, argued that Free Suffrage should be added. He declared, and showed, that property and persons were abundantly protected in the basis; and he insisted that as all persons were taxed, and as they thus formed the Senate basis, it was but just to them, and right in itself, that they should be allowed to vote for Senators thus created in a great measure by themselves. He showed also that, according to the existing theory of freehold suffrage, but a small portion of the lands were represented at the polls, for whether a man owned fifty acres or thousands of acres, he could give but one vote; that the freehold qualification, by the temptation to create bogus freeholds in order to carry elections in closely contested counties, was the source of fraud and evil; that the Senate voters, or landholders, in addition to the ample protection afforded them in the basis, and in the requirement that all Senators should possess three hundred acres of land in fee, were allowed to vote for both Senators and Commoners while the other class of citizens were restricted to one box—thus giving to one class an opportunity to control both branches of the Legislature.

How was this question met by Mr. Gilmer and the leading Whigs of that day? Some of them acknowledge the correctness of the principle of Free Suffrage; but the greater portion of them opposed and ridiculed it, and at once resorted to every means in their power to defeat it. In the East, they denounced it as an insidious attack on the basis; in the West, they took the ground that *this* kind of Free Suffrage was an empty form—that *real* Free Suffrage meant not merely Gov. Reid's proposition, but *a change in the basis*, so as to give to the white men of the West a preponderance in the Senate, as they already had in the Commons, over the negroes of the East; and under this view of the matter, knowing that Free Suffrage was popular, they constantly proclaimed that *their* candidates for Governor and other offices, were "better Free Suffrage men than Gov. Reid." They started the project of a convention to amend the Constitution, denouncing the legislative mode, though expressly provided for in the Constitution, as "dangerous and anti-republican." They defeated Free Suffrage repeatedly, *that they might hold it up and use the strength it carried with it to get a Convention*,—their avowed purpose being, if a Convention could be called, to strike out the federal and taxation basis of the two Houses and insert the white, and thus give to what was considered the *Whig West* supreme control in the State Legislature. About the same time they took ground in favor of dividing the School Fund according to white population; and while their leading men in the East contended for the present mode of distribution, their candidates for Governor and their leading men in the West were making capital against Gov. Reid and the Democratic party, by violently urging the white basis as to the School Fund as well as to representation in the Legislature.

These are *facts*, about which there can be no dispute. We could establish them by incontestible documentary proof, if we had space, or if it were necessary to do so. We shall pursue the subject in future numbers of the Standard; and shall show, not only the sectional character of the K. N. organization in this State, but also that Mr. Gilmer, the K. N. candidate for Governor, has been first among the foremost, since 1848, in opposition to Free Suffrage by the legislative mode, and in attempts to establish the white basis and thus unsettle the compromises of the Constitution and impair the vested rights of slaveholders.

Enthusiastic Meeting in Raleigh.—On Monday evening last, after short notice, a large and enthusiastic number of the Democrats of Raleigh met at the Court-House, and were addressed by W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, who was on his way home from the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. Avery spoke for more than an hour, giving an interesting and lucid account of the action of the Cincinnati Convention, and doing full justice to the platform and the candidates, Buchanan and Breckenridge. We never heard Mr. Avery speak with more ability or eloquence than on this occasion.—He was greeted with much applause.

Mr. Avery was followed by W. M. Howerton, Esq., of Halifax, Va., who spoke for some time with his usual force and ability. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, animated by the best and most confident spirit, and filled with more zeal than ever in the Democratic cause.

Melancholy Occurrence.—We learn that on Sunday morning last a child of Henry Mordecai, Esq., near this city, was scalded, so that it died in the course of a few hours. It appears that a servant brought into the house some hot water for the purpose of preparing a bath for the child, and having left the room to get some cold water to put in it, the child—a noble little boy of some three or four years of age—fell into the vessel and was so scalded that he expired the same evening. The bereaved parents had but two children. They have the deep sympathies of the community in this their sad affliction.

☞ The three cent editor of the two cent Fayetteville Argus says Mr. Buchanan once made a speech advocating the reduction of laborers' wages to ten cents a day; and the aforesaid editor hopes the speech will be forthcoming. If not, we presume he will have one got up to order at some K. N. manufactory. This is the same editor, one of the K. N. State electors, who has denounced old line Whigs as "tories and traitors."

☞ Read the interesting letters of our Washington and Philadelphia correspondents.

We understand that the Democracy of Gates and Chowan have nominated Dr. R. Dillard, of the latter county, as their candidate for the Senate in the next Legislature. Dr. D., is an accomplished gentleman, an excellent citizen, and a sound Democrat. We believe he will beat the best man that can be brought out against him. Let the Democracy of that Senatorial District make a bold push in behalf of their gallant standard-bearer, and his election is sure. *Dem. Pioneer.*

For simplicity the Persian Government takes precedence of all others. There are only two officers in the kingdom—the taxgatherer and the hangman. Apropos of simplicity—the Pain Killer is one of the simplest medicines, notwithstanding its wonderful curative powers. It is entirely vegetable and perfectly safe.

Mr. Fillmore's Letter of Acceptance.—Mr. Fillmore's letter, accepting the K. N. nomination for the Presidency, will be found below. It is a characteristic document—cautious, cold, and smoothly written. Mr. Fillmore adopts the Philadelphia platform, with all its objectionable features, including the strong denunciation it contains of the repeal of the Missouri line. He is a Know Nothing, as his letter shows, in its broadest sense—oaths, penalties, proscription and all. But Mr. Fillmore is too late in the day. He is too moderate a freesoiler, it seems, for the abolition K. N's and the black Republicans; and he is too much of a freesoiler for the South.—The abolition K. N's and black Republicans will soon have their candidate in the field, and the contest will be between them and the national Democracy. Every vote cast for Mr. Fillmore will, therefore, indirectly strengthen the black Republican cause.

Paris, May 21, 1856.

Gentlemen; I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that the National Convention of the American party, which had just closed its session at Philadelphia, had unanimously presented my name for the presidency of the United States, and associated with it that of Andrew Jackson Donelson for the vice presidency.

This unexpected communication met me at Venice, on my return from Italy, and the duplicate, mailed thirteen days later, was recieved on my arrival in this city last evening. This must account for my apparent neglect in giving a more prompt reply.

You will pardon me for saying that, when my Administration closed in 1853, I considered my political life as a public man at an end, and thenceforth I was only anxious to discharge my duty as a private citizen. Hence I have taken no active part in politics; but I have by no means been an indifferent spectator of passing events; nor have I hesitated to express my opinion of all political subjects when asked, nor to give my vote and private influence to those men and measures I thought best calculated to promote the prosperity and glory of our common country.—Beyond this I have deemed it improper for me to interfere.

But this unsolicited and unexpected nomination has imposed upon me a new duty from which I cannot shrink; and, therefore, approving, as I do, the general objects of the party which has honored me with its confidence, I cheerfully accept its nomination, without waiting to inquire of its prospects of success or defeat. It is sufficient for me to know that by so doing I yield to the wishes of a large portion of my fellow-citizens in every part of the Union, who, like myself, are sincerely anxious to see the administration of our Government restored to that original simplicity and purity which marked the first years of its existence, and, if possible, to quiet that alarming sectional agitation which, while it delights the monarchists of Europe, causes every true friend of our own country to mourn.

Having the experience of past service in the administration of the Government I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say, should the choice of the convention be sanctioned by the People, I shall, with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union which then influenced my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the constitution and laws to the Executive.

As the proceedings of the convention have marked a new era in the history of the country by bringing a new political organization into the approaching presidential canvass, I take the occasion to reaffirm my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization, which I regard as springing out of a public necessity, forced upon the country to a large extent by unfortunate sectional divisions, and the dangerous tendency of those divisions towards disunion. It alone, in my opinion, of all the political agencies now existing, is possessed of the power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance. It has a claim, therefore, in my judgment, upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union. So estimating this party, both in its present position and future destiny, I freely adopt its great leading principles, as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council in Philadelphia, a copy of which you were so kind as to inclose me, holding them to be just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe, and effective American policy, in full accord with the ideas and hopes of the Fathers of the Republic.

I expect shortly to sail for America, and with the blessing of Divine Providence hope soon to reach my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of its people with those of Europe, has only served to increase my admiration and love for our blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without even a desire ever to cross the Atlantic again.

I beg of you, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the results of the action of that enlightened and patriotic body of men who composed the late convention; and to be assured that

I am, with profound respect and esteem, your friend and fellow-citizen, MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. Alexander H. H. Stuart, Andrew Stewart, Erastus Brooks, E. B. Bartlett, Wm. J. Eames, Ephraim Marsh, Committee, &c.

Biographical Sketch of Mr. Buchanan.—Mr. Buchanan, the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, is in the sixty-fifth year of his age; a hale, hearty man, still in the full vigor of life, intellectually and physically. He was born in the county of Franklin, in the State of Pennsylvania, of comparatively humble, but honest and industrious, parents. Though his parents were able to give him a good classical and academical education, he may be called the architect of his own fortunes. After completing his school education he studied law in Lancaster county, in the same State, which has ever since been his home. In 1814 and 1815 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in succeeding years, rose to a high rank among the eminent lawyers which Pennsylvania could boast.

In 1820, Mr. Buchanan was elected to Congress, and remained a member of the House of Representatives during ten years, voluntarily retiring after the first Congress under Gen. Jackson's administration. He was a warm supporter of the administration of President Monroe, and was one of Gen. Jackson's earliest, steadfast and most trusted friends. Mr. Buchanan again entered Congress in 1829, and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee displayed eminent fitness for the position. After retiring from Congress, in 1841, Gen. Jackson, without solicitation, tendered him the mission to Russia, which he accepted and filled with signal ability. Among other services, he negotiated the first important commercial treaty between the United States and Russia, which secured to our commerce the Russian ports in the Baltic and Black Seas.

Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's return from Russia, the Democrats in the Pennsylvania Legislature made him their candidate for United States Senator, and elected him. He was twice re-elected to the Senate, and remained in that body until his resignation in March, 1845, when he accepted from President Polk the first seat in his Cabinet as Secretary of State. The ability with which he discharged the duties of that important office, during an important period in our history, is well known to his fellow-citizens. At the close of the Polk administration, he retired again to his home in Pennsylvania, but continued to take an active interest in the political events and questions of the times.

On the accession of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan was selected to fill the leading foreign mission—that to the Court of St. James. How he has acquitted himself as the Representative of the Republic in England—with what plain republican dignity, and attention to his country's interests and honor, and with what prudent consummate diplomatic skill he met and mastered the arts and cunning of Palmerston and Clarendon, are matters of too recent occurrence and of too notorious a character to require detailed statement. The distinguished manner in which he conducted the difficult and delicate questions committed to his care, raised him even higher than he had been, in the estimation of his countrymen, and pointed him out as the man qualified to hold the helm and guide the ship of State. *Rich. Enquirer.*

Anti-Fillmore Seceders.

New York, June 14th.—The North Americans, in consultation last night, it is understood agreed to continue their sessions till the 17th, when they expect to nominate Fremont simultaneously with the Black Republicans.

The Convention re-assembled to-day and had two informal ballots. The whole number of votes cast was one hundred and twenty-two, of which Banks received 48, Fremont 36, McLean 19, Stockton 13, Johnston 7, Chase 5. A second ballot resulted as follows: Banks 48, Fremont 36, Stockton 20, McLean 10, Johnston 1.

The third informal ballot resulted as follows: Fremont 37, Johnston 15, Stockton 18, McLean 2. The Convention then adjourned to Monday.

Holloway's Pills are an excellent family medicine, and are recommended to all sufferers from diseases of the Liver and Stomach. It is indisputably admitted that they have never failed to cure these disorders. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

CORRESPONEDNCE OF THE STANDARD

Washington, June 14, 1856.

No quorum in the House—President making—Irregular discussion in the Senate—Gen. Scott—Civil War in Kansas—Reaction about to commence—Congressional commission coming home—Mr. Butler's defence in the Senate—Mr. Sumner's health—Buchanan and Breckenridge—A graceful concession to the North—The fusionists at New York and Philadelphia—Mr. Fillmore accepts—What State can he carry—North Carolinians ratifying.

The House of Representatives has not had a quorum for the transaction of business for the past two weeks—the members, Democrats, black Republicans and Know Nothings, all being absent preparing for the Presidential campaign. This state of things will continue for another week. The black Republican National Convention meets at Philadelphia on Monday, and the week following a quorum may be present, and the campaigning business in Congress commence with unusual earnestness. The remainder of the session will be consumed in President-electing, although much important business is pending in both Houses. The usual appropriation bills will be postponed until the end of the session, and passed only in the hurry and confusion of the adjournment.

The Senate has had a quorum, but nothing farther than an irregular discussion has occupied its attention. The resolution to request the President to send Gen. Scott to Kansas, clothed with full powers to enforce the laws, and to act the part of a pacificator, ended in discussion alone. Such a resolution seems entirely uncalled for, as it is very well understood that the President is using all his power to execute the laws and maintain the supremacy of the federal authority against the designs of abolition traitors. The country does not question the President's inclination and desire to put an end to the sanguinary contest now raging in that Territory; this request was, therefore, improper and indelicate, and as this resolution did not provide for further aid to the President in this trying emergency, there can be no necessity of resorting to such an unusual course.

The difficulties in Kansas have broken out into an irregular warfare. Blood has been shed. The laws are resisted and can be enforced only by the aid of United States' troops. Abolitionism has commenced to work out its legitimate results. The contest now is not merely whether slavery shall or shall not be established in Kanass, but whether all authority shall be set at defiance, and a reign of terror be inaugurated. The Northern mind has been goaded by agitating fanatics to an extreme of desperation. The crisis is one of extreme danger; but already a portion of the Northern press perceive the false and untenable position they occupy, and begin to call for obedience to the laws under all circumstances. The reaction may scarcely be perceptible as yet, but it must gather strength from day to day until the sound and conservative sentiment of the North is fully drawn out and the enemies of the country are driven away into the shades of infamy.

It is announced by telegraph that the Congressional Commission has left the Territory and is now on its way homeward. It will be recollected that the recent disturbances commenced at the moment of its entrance in the Territory. They have become more violent from that moment; perhaps now, they will subside with the retirement of the Committee. Sufficient has occurred during its presence to furnish materials for a long and exciting report, so the object of the Commission has been fully accomplished. These materials will furnish much of the political capital of the campaign, and form the staple of black Republican speeches for the balance of the session.

The presentation of the Massachusetts resolutions upon the Sumner castigation, was taken advantage of by Judge Butler to defend the State of South Carolina from the aspersions of that Senator, and also to vindicate himself. His remarks have not yet been published, but were exceedingly able and appropriate. He was replied to by Mr. Wilson, who quoted from a series of Judge Butler's speeches to show that he had given the provocation, and that Mr. Sumner occupied the defensive alone. Unfortunately, Mr. Sumner had declared on oath that his remarks were in reply to Judge Butler's of the present session, and therefore it was evidently an afterthought to dig up what had been been dropped in the heat of debate during four or five years back. Judge Butler's recent speech has been published in many of the Northern papers, and the impartial opinion of even that section is that no provocation was offered by that speech justifying the gross personality and coarse ribaldry of the Massachusetts Senator. Mr. Sumner has not yet made his appearance in public. His seclusion and the daily bulletins with respect to his health, have become a standing joke. It is generally believed that he might have appeared in the Senate the day after his castigation, but as martyrdom might possibly prove profitable, he has been carefully secluded from observation, and the telegraph loaded down with false accounts of his critical condition. Such is the character of the false pretences upon which these agitators have excited the sympathies of the North.

The nomination of Buchanan and Breckenridge by the Cincinnati Convention seems to be well received by the Democratic party in all sections of the country. It would have pleased the Southern States more had Gen. Pierce been renominated for the Presidency, but the Democratic party in the Northern States, where the real battle against abolitionism is to be fought, were almost unanimous for the honored son of the Old Keystone State; it was therefore a graceful concession by the South to yield up their preferences, that their brethren of the North might enter into the canvass under the most favorable circumstances, and under the lead of a man of their own choice, his position on the great question of the day differing in no respect from that occupied by the first choice of the Southern Democracy. Breckenridge for the Vice Presidency is received with universal applause. It only requires a pull altogether of the Democracy of the Union, to carry this ticket to a successful election by even a greater majority than that of Pierce and King four years ago.

The anti-Fillmore Know Nothings are now in session at New York, and the black Republicans will meet in Philadelphia on Monday. The former have not made a nomination, but will prolong their session until next week, when the same nominations will be made by both Conventions. Fremont and Banks are spoken of as likely to compose the ticket, and these individuals will probably be selected as the representatives of this coalition.

Mr. Fillmore has formally accepted the nomination for the Presidency, and approves distinctly of the principles and objects of the Know Nothing orgrnization. He is expected to arrive at New York in a few days, and his friends are preparing to give him a grand reception. Mr. Fillmore is at home in New York and his friends will spare no pains to make his reception equal to any thing that has ever come off in that City. In the meantime every body wonders what States are expected to vote for him. All the Southern States and a considerable number from the North are expected to vote for Buckhanan and Breckenridge; the balance of the Northern States are given over to the Fusionists; where can Mr. Fillmore get a single State?

Col. Biggs, of the Senate, addressed the Democracy of Philadelphia at their ratification meeting one night this week, and W. W. Avery, Esq., chairman of the North Carolina delegation at the Cincinnati Convention, spoke at New York on Tuesday night. It will be gratifying to their many friends in North Carolina to hear that some of her distinguished citizens have helped to ratify the nominations of Buchanan and Breckenridge in the Northern States.

MECKLENBURG.

Philadelphia June 14, 1856.

The ratification meeting on Tuesday night was a magnificent demonstration of the harmony and union which pervades the national Democratic party. Men from the North and South assembled together in council upon the sacred locality where their forefathers first announced those principles of civil and religious liberty which have made America what she is—a light upon a hill—a city of refuge to the oppressed of all nations, and a practical solution of the long contested problem, "man's capability for self-government;" and the superiority of republican institutions.

Without sectional bias, or sectional partialities—with no bond of brotherhood save that of love of country—with no oaths save that of fidelity to the constitution—the Democratic party have again put forth that solemn declaration of principles (worthy of their "sires of '76,") which has hitherto been the harbinger of victory, and will continue to do so as long as truth, virtue and manhood are respected by the American people.

This declaration of principles and national policy has been solemnly ratified by the dense multitude which filled the large area of Independence square and the surrounding streets. Long before the hour announced for the meeting the platform was surrounded by crowds eager to welcome the statesmen who have so long borne the brunt of battle and defended the citidal of the constitution from the attacks of open enemies and the treachery of false friends. Gen. Cass was introduced by the chairman, Mayor Vaux, and received in a manner which evinced the high station he holds in the affections of his countrymen. He made an able and eloquent appeal in favor of Mr. Buchanan, and closed with a beautiful and feelingly delivered panegyric upon President Pierce, which drew forth loud cheering from those who had the good fortune to be near enough to hear it.

Mr. Douglas was next called upon, and his appearance was the signal for repeated rounds of enthusiastic cheers. His speech was worthy of the man and the occasion, and most admirably delivered. His defence of the Kansas and Nebraska act, and the great principle of popular sovereignty depending thereon, was most triumphant, and was received with vociferous applause. Shortly after he commenced speaking the various ward clubs, with bands of music, banners and brilliantly illuminated transparencies, poured into the already crowded square. Amidst the unavoidable confusion caused by their passage through the packed mass which surrounded the speaker—amidst the roll of the drums and bursts of martial music from the various bands Mr. Douglas continued his speech, every word was distinctly heard: his voice like the blast of a war trumpet sounded above all, and proved him to be the same Douglas "that faced and beat down the congregated ruffianism of the Northern abolitionists." His closing declaration "his object was not only to elect our men, but to bury abolitionism with all its concomitant evils so deep in the grave that there will be no resurrection for them," was received with tremendous cheering, amidst which he retired. It needs not the gift of prophecy to foretell the result in November next.

The late hour at which Senator Biggs addressed the meeting prevented any report of his speech being taken. I have heard it stated that his remarks were very appropriate, and were well received by the meeting.

OBSERVER.

Our County Nominee.—As will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Democratic meeting held in this Town last Tuesday, the Democracy of Pasquotank County have nominated William A. Harney, Esq., as their standard-bearer in the pending contest for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. H. is a gentleman of intelligence, and a Democrat of the right stripe. His frankness of manner and his generous spirit have won for him the respect of both parties in this community; and, take him all in all, he is unquestionably the most acceptable candidate that could have been presented. It is not well to be over-sanguine—and this is known to be a strong K. N. county; but Mr. H. will poll a powerful vote, if he does not beat his competitor. *Elizabeth City Pioneer.*

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD, BY BECKWITH & CLAYTON, *Dry Goods and Grocery Dealers, Fayetteville Street.*

Raleigh, June 16, 1856.

FLOUR—From $6 to $6½.
MEAL—70 to 75c. per bushel.
PEAS—60 to 65c.
OATS—40 to 45c, per bushel.
CORN—60c. per bushel.
FODDER—75 to 80c. per hundred.
HAY—55 to 60c. per hundred.
COTTON—9¾ to 9½c.
BACON—Hog round, 12 to 12½c.
LARD—12½c.
BEEF—In good demand 7¼ to 7½c. on the hoof.
LAMBS—Good, $1 to $1 25, in good demand.
BUTTER—20 to 25c.
CHICKENS—12½ to 20c.
EGGS—10 to 12½c. per dozen.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Wilmington, June 14, 1856.

TURPENTINE—Advanced a shade yesterday, with sales of 100 bbls., at $2 70 for new and $1 80 for old virgin, $2 25 for yellow dip, and $1 25 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. None on market this morning.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales after our report yesterday of 503 bbls. at 33½ cents ℔ gallon. Nothing done this morning.

ROSIN AND TAR—Nothing doing in either article.

FLOUR—Sale yesterday of 75 bbls. Wilmington brand at $7 25 for family and $6 75 ℔bbl. for superfine.

LIME—300 casks sold yesterday at 85 cents ℔ cask, cash.

MOLASSES—A cargo of 249 hhds. and 7 tierces just arrived from Cardenas, but a price has not yet been fixed upon it. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Fayetteville, June 14, 1856.

BACON is becoming scarce and prices higher. Hog round, 12½ to 13¾; Hams—extra lots—14 to 15 cts per ℔. CORN is wanted at 75 cts per bush.—the supply is light, and but small stock in store. No change in the price of COTTON—manufacturers only are purchasing at 10½. FLOUR, is dull, with supply equal to demand.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 30 to 31 cts. per gallon. RAW do. no change. *Car.*

DIED,

In Caswell Co., N. C., on the 1st of April, Mrs. Barbara J. Maynard, consort of Wagstaff Maynard, and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Pinnix, in the 36th year of her age.

The soul of the deceased was summoned to its last account in the eternal world, after an illness of about three weeks, during which time she suffered the most excrutiating pain, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation. Medical aid was procured in the earliest stages of her sickness; but such was the violence of the disease, that the power of medicine was foiled in every attempt.—Neither medical skill, the prayers of the pious, nor the tears of relatives and friends could drive away the king of terrors. She embraced religion about four years ago, and to the day of her death, her pious walk and conversation evinced clearly a certainty of her profession. In the various relationships of life in which she was called upon to act, she was ever faithful; and she left an example every way worthy of imitation. She has left behind to mourn her loss, an affectionate husband, five children, and an aged father and mother, besides a large circle of devoted friends. C. D.

In Caswell Co., N. C., on the 31st of March, John Pinnix, Sr., in the 58th year of his age.

The deceased leaves a large family, a circle of warm friends and relations, to mourn their premature loss. Let his friends and relations not mourn as those without comfort; but perceive even in this overhanging cloud of gloomy calamity, a silver lining, to illuminate the sombre shadows of the tomb; that though he has passed from the pleasing associations of life, yet it is but a translation to the happiness of that world beyond the grave, to the celestial enjoyments of bliss prepared for those who yield a willing obedience to the persuasive influence of a Saviour's love. He was conscious of an approaching dissolution, but with a faithful reliance on the promises of salvation, he went down calm and unmoved to the cold and silent tomb, with a bright hope of a glorious immortality. May his disconsolate friends learn lessons of inspiring confidence from his faith, which led him calmly to resign his gentle spirit into the hands of Him who gave it, humbly trusting in a Saviour's love. Death inspired no terrors in him; but while friends were weeping around his dying couch, unmoved himself, he calmly resigned himself to his Saviour's protecting guidance through the sombre journey of death, up to the blissful realities of the upper sanctuary. A. B.

RALEIGH BAKERY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS AVAIL THEMSELVES of this method to inform the people of Raleigh that they have established a Bakery in this place; and are now ready to furnish promptly every thing that may be desired in their line. Bread, cakes, pies, rusk, tea-rolls and the like will be made, and kept constantly on hand; and they will be regularly delivered by us at the houses of our customers, mornings and evenings.

The subscribers can only pledge their best exertions and attentions to the public in their business; and they trust that this effort to establish a first-rate Bakery in the place will be liberally sustained. All they ask is a fair trial.

DICKINSON & EASTMAN.

Our Bakery is on Market Square, north side, Johns & Ferrell's new building.

June 15, 1856. 60—3t.

☞ Register copy 3 times.

Wyche's Cultivating Plow.

PATENTED 26TH FEBRUARY, 1856. (THE BLADed Plow,) awarded $20 premium at the last N. C. State Fair; with cutting blades in the place of a moldboard; cuts, divides and turns over the soil; depositing the finer parts in the furrow, and turning over the turf, clods, &c., on the surface. Is cheap, light, and lasting, and easy to both driver and team. Admirably adapted to almost any purpose for which the plow is used.

For license to sell, with further information, address

W. E. WYCHE, Brookville, Granville Co. N. C.

June 16, 1856. 1129—wtf.

J. H. Gooch, Oxford, N. C., solicits orders for the above plows.

"Learn of the Mole to plough."—*Pope.*

WYCHE'S CULTIVATING PLOW, (PATENTED 8th of January, 1856) called the Mole Plow; with vertical cutters near the edge of a horizontal share, for dividing the furrow slice, and a curved cutter on the rear of the share for turning the whole in towards the plow, or as far on the opposite side of the share as may be desired. Adapted to siding, listing, breaking turfy or hard land, subsoiling, and many other purposes. Is light, cheap, and strong; and supposed to be the most perfect pulverizer in use.

For license to sell, with directions for manufacturing, address

W. E. WYCHE, Brookville, Granville Co., N. C.

June 16, 1856. 1129—wtf.

SALE OF VALUABLE STOCK.—ON SATURday, the 28th inst., at the auction store of J. J. Litchford, on Fayetteville street, the undersigned, as trustee, will offer for sale, at public auction,

17,000 shares in the Gardner Hill Mining Company; also 1,450 shares in the Conrad Hill, Gold and Copper company.

Terms: Sixty days.

Q. BUSBEE, Trustee.

Raleigh, June 16, 1856. 60—swtds.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.—ON SATurday, the 28th inst., at the auction store of Jas. J. Litchford, on Fayetteville street, the undersigned as Commissioner, will sell at public auction, two Land Warrants, one for 80 acres, and one for 40 acres.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Q. BUSBEE, Com'r.

Raleigh, June 16, 1856. 60—swtds.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The house and lot, on Newbern street, opposite H. W. Miller's, Esq., occupied by F. W. King, will be sold by the undersigned at a sacrifice. Persons wishing to purchase will please examine the premises, and apply to either of the undersigned for terms, &c.

S. H. ROGERS, Q. BUSBEE, } Attorneys.

Raleigh, June 15, 1856. 60—sw1m.

Warrenton Female College Institute.

THE 31ST SESSION OF THIS SEMINARY WILL open Monday the 7th July. Provision has been made for filling every department with ample assistants.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

June 16, 1856. 60—6wsw.

NOTICE.—TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO the Robeson jail, on the 3d June, 1856, a negro man, says his name is York, and belongs to Mott Alston, of Georgetown, (or near that place.) Said negro man is about five feet seven inches high; has a long, and from appearances, old sore on his left leg—of a dark complexion, and about twenty-five years of age. The owner will please come forward, prove property, defray expenses, and take the negro away.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Lumberton, June 16, 1856. 59—sw1m.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Schloss & Brother, closed on the 1st January last, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER.

June 16, 1856. 59—sw3t.

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY.—THE NEXT session of this Institution will commence on the first day of July, and close on the 25th day of November. It is very desirable that every pupil be present at the opening of the School. Terms as heretofore.

SAM'L L. VENABLE, Principal.

Oxford, N. C., June 11, 1856. 60—3tw.

REMOVAL.—HENRY A. DEPKIN RESPECTFULLY announces to his patrons and the public generally that he has removed his BOOT and SHOE establishment from his old stand, Locust Shade, opposite the West front of the Capitol, to the store four doors below the Post Office, (opposite the Market House,) where he will continue the business in all its branches. Grateful for past favors he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

H. A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, June 17, 1856. 1129—4tw.

Rocky Mount Mills for Sale.

TO CAPITALISTS, OR TO ENTERPRISING BUSINESS men, with a limited capital, the rarest opportunity for a fine purchase is now offered.

This property lies on both sides of Tar River in the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, one mile from Rocky Mount Depot on the W. and W. R. R., and embraces the whole water power of the river at this point. The power is made available by a solid dam of granite, laid in Hydraulic Cement, and completed within the last twelve months at an expense of near ten thousand dollars. It is probably the best dam in North Carolina.

The other improvements consist of, 1st. The Cotton Factory—a most substantial granite building, 70x38 feet, two stories high, besides the basement, used for Turning shop, &c., and a commodious attic, where the reeling and packing are done. The Machinery—1716 spindles, with all the necessary machinery to run them, besides two extra frames with 132 spindles—is in fine order and turning off daily twelve hundred pounds (1200 lbs) yarn.

For manufacturing Cotton this location is unsurpassed in the United States. The water-power is splendid and sufficient to run thousands of spindles—help to be had 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than in the Northern States, and the raw material at the Mill, where a good buyer can lay in his stock 1 to 2 cts. per ℔., below the N. Y. market. 2d. The Grist Mill, an excellent framed building 40 feet square on walls of stone (laid in Cement) that will stand forever.—There are five pairs of stone in the Mill—two prs. Burr's for Wheat, and three prs. Esopas' for Corn. For custom milling this point can't be excelled in N. C. It is the lowest point on the river at which there is a mill, and here we are patronized by persons 25 to 30 miles in the summer and fall months. The Mills are driven by two overshot wheels, one of which will be renewed this summer.

3d. The Saw Mill—a Circular Saw, driven by one overshot wheel, all nearly new and in fine order. The neighborhood furnishing a fair market, and timber to be had near, or floated down the river from above.

4th. One large and excellent two storied framed dwelling, 50x40 feet—the yard and garden walled in with brick and stone. One other handsomely located dwelling with 5 rooms below and 2 above stairs—eleven framed cabins for operatives and their families, two store houses, two warehouses, barns, stables, blacksmith and wood shops.

The Mill sites embrace (55) fifty-five acres, and a tract of eighty odd acres, one mile distant, for fuel, &c., will be sold with the mills.

I will sell the property on credits running from one to eight years, should the purchaser desire, and am confident that, with enterprise and good management, a profit of ten to twenty per cent. may be realized from it per annum.

Further information may be had of me, or my agents, on the premises, or by letter to

WM. S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe co., N. C.

N. B.—Until the property is sold, orders for Yarns, Plowlines, &c., directed to the undersigned, at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

W. S. BATTLE.

June 14, 1856. 60—sw2m.

☞ Raleigh Register, North State Whig, Wilmington Journal and Commercial insert twice a week for two months, and send bills to the Standard office.

SOUTH LOWELL

Male Academy and Medical School.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

Rev. JESSE P. BAGBY, A. B., Principal.
Mr. JAMES H. SPEED, A. B., Associate.
Mr. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant.
Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Medical School.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE MALE ACADEMY will commence on the 10th day of July. The corps of Instructors has been increased. The character of the School is so well known that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that its locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health and morals.

Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion, yet at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is at all sectarian. While the Teachers propose going over the same ground usual in first class Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be *thorough* than *extensive*. Every effort will be made to induce fondness for study, and to check vicious propensities.

Terms.—Tuition in English Department, $12: 50, and in the Classical, $15: 00 per session. A contingent fee of $1 is required of each student. Good board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, for $7: 50 per month. The Associate Principal of our school is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sydney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. His brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended, from the Junior Class of Randolph Macon College.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of instruction will be by Lectures, Examinations, and Medical Conversations. Each Student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays in the various branches of Medicine, and will be practiced in applying bandages for fractures, &c. and in the use of Surgical Instruments.

Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of Surgical Instruments, and also aparatus for the adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and as occasion requires, drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine. In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in Practical Anatomy Instead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a Physician enables him to appreciate the importance of such facilities for Medical Instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral deportment will of course be expected of gentlemen who may attend the Medical School.

Terms.—The usual rates fixed by the Medical Profession—$100 per annum. Rates of board as above stated.

Rev. JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chairman.
Rev. H. ARNOLD,
Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS,
Mr. WILLIAMS HARRIS,
Col. D. C. PARRISH, Secretary.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine. Dr. Scott is a native of Orange county, N. Carolina. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, Washington, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class. Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him, for exercises in Practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course, before attending Letures for graduation; as the anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy is generally neglected.

RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D.

June 15, 1856. 1129—w2m.

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING THE Reminiscences of an Old Citizen, Richmond, Va.—Published by Geo. M. West, under the Exchange Hotel.

A more delightful little volume than this we have not read for many moons. No one who peruses it with a knowledge of localities, can fail to render his thanks to the author for the gratification afforded by such lively annals; while the distant reader will find much to interest him in the account, incidentally given, of such stirring events as the burning of the Theatre, and the pleasant social portraitures of half a century ago. The style is uncommonly spirited, though unambitious, and even conversational, and evinces a wide and various reading, joined to a natural humor and bonhommie.

We suppose we have no right to mention the name of the author, who has so modestly kept himself from the public, while narrating these agreeable reminiscences; but we believe it is generally known to whom we are indebted for them; and the service will long be kept in honorable remembrance of Richmond. We only can hope that the favorable reception the humble duodecimo has met with will induce him to chronicle other incidents, connected with the history of our city, which are retained by his vigorous and lucid memory. We gladly hail him as our local Froissart, and recognize him as fairly entitled to the honors of literary knighthood. Price $1,

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY.—THE NEXT Session of the School at this place (eight miles north of Hillsborough, N. C.) will commence on the 7th of July next.

Tuition—per session of twenty-one weeks.

In Greek and Latin,	$20 00
In English,	12 50

Board, including washing, room, wood, &c., convenient to the Academy, at from 40 to 45 dollars per session.

SAMUEL W. HUGHES,
S. M. WELLS.

June 2. 58—2tw.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.—THE NEXT Session will begin on Wednesday the 16th day of July

Terms:

English,	$16 00
Latin,	21 00

HASELL NORWOOD.

June 13. 60—5tw.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—SOME TEN YEAR Bonds, with Coupons, for which par value will be given. Apply at this office.

June 16, 1856. 59—sw3tpd.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A QUARTER PER cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared *out of the profits for the last six months*, payable to the stockholders—(less the tax to the State of twenty-five cents on each individual share)—at the principal bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the branches fifteen days thereafter.

ALSO—A dividend of five per cent. out of the *surplus profits* has been declared this day, payable, time and places as above.

C. DEWEY, Cash'r.

Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—1stMJaw.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 54—w&swly.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
T. J. HORNER, Assistant.

THE NEXT SESSION OPENS ON MONDAY, THE 7th of July.

Board and Tuition, seventy-five dollars per session, payable in advance.

Oxford, N. C., June 2, 1856. 57—6tw.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 54 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,	$10 00
" " " " " Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs " Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " " " Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,	12 25
" Alleghany Springs,	8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,	8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,	8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,	23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Agent S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—swom.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$ 3 00
" five "	13 00
" ten "	25 00
" fifteen "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariably cash prices:*

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 " "	7 50
With an extra copy for the person sending the money.	
For 8 copies,	10 00

and a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.

May 24, 1856. 55—1t.

Engineer's Office, Blue Ridge Railroad,
ANDERSON, S. C., May 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at Knoxville, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock, m., on Wednesday, July 16th, 1856, for the GRADATION and MASONRY of thirty miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, commencing at Knoxville. There are several heavy jobs of Masonry, among them the Masonry for the Bridge over the Holston River, near Knoxville, consisting of seven piers and the abutments.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals, and to require the bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution according to contract of the work they may undertake,

Plans and specifications may be seen, and the time for completing the work, and all other information obtained at the office of the Engineer, on and after the 5th July.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer Blue Ridge Railroad.

May 29, 1856. 56—wt16J.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 43—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing maching is worth $185; all other work as low as can be afforded.

J. J. YARBROUGH.

June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

A YOUNG MAN, QUALIFED TO PREPARE BOYS FOR COLLEGE, wishes to get a situation as Teacher in a healthy part of the country.

For character, qualifications, &c., refer to Rev. Alex. Wilson, D.D., Mellville, Alamance county, N. C.

Letters addressed to B. F. W. Melville, will be attended to.

58—4t.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro Street, at present occupied by Wm. White, Esq., together with the large frame building on the same lot, facing Edenton street.

The purchasers will be expected to remove them from the lot as soon as practicable. For terms, &c., enquire of

J. J. LITCHFORD,
Auc. and Com. Merchant, Fayetteville St.

June 5, 1856. 57—swtf.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—The general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City on the first Monday in July next.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, June 4, 1856. 57—wtl5M.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1857.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOSALS for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 12th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mas.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,400	1,800
At Gosport, Va.	1,600	1,200
	5,400	4,200

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1857; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1857, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1856, and the 1st day of January, 1857, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1856, and the first day of January, 1857, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United State district judge, United States district attorney, or navy-agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidders's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christain names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

June 3—law4w.

Office C. F. & D. R. Nav. Company,
PITTSBORO', N. C., May 26, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 1st of July next for the purchase of $100,000 of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Bonds, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, dated Jan'y 1, 1856, and running twenty years.—The Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the 1st Monday of January and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids can deposit the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, N. Y., or in either of the Banks at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for C. F. & D. R. N. C. Bonds," to the undersigned at this office. The bids will be opened in the presence of the President and Board of Directors.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer
of the C. F. & D. R. N. Company.

55—swtd.

☞ Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Herald and Journal will copy.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—Peyton A. Atkinson vs. E. L. Ryals and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1856, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County aforesaid, will proceed to sell at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 23d day of June inst., the lands referred to in said cause, to-wit:

Two tracts of land adjoining one another, and lately occupied by Jos. J. Ryals, Esq., and his family, situate lying and being in Wake County, about a mile northeast of the State House.

The said estate is very valuable—has a large and commodious dwelling thereon, and all necessary out-houses. It is the place commonly known as the old Seawell place, and is very near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh.

Terms of Sale: Four thousand dollars ($4,000) of purchase money is to be paid in cash; a credit will be given for the residue until the 2d day of February, 1857, upon purchasers giving bond with approved sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

June 2, 1856. (Pr. adv. $6.62½.) 56—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Jerusa Savage *vs.* Thomas Savage, Counsel Savage, Penny Savage, Elisha H. Savage, Benjamin Savage, William M. Savage, Emily Savage and Harriett Savage.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Thomas Savage and Counsel Savage are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Nashville, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or answer to the petition; or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, William T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville the 2d Monday of May, A. D., 1856.

W. T. ARRINGTON, *Clerk.*

May 27, 1856. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 1127—w6w.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. G. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

June 1st, 1856. 55—

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equip't, and Repair.
June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH NAVAL Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1857, will be received at this bureau until 8 o'clock, p. m., of the 8th day of July next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction,*" that they may be distinguished from other business &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for such bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality, conformable to sample, size, &c; to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8—to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth part by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1857. Classes Nos. 3 and 9—the whole by the 15th May, 1857. The remaining classes to be delivered—one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1857, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10, and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire, should enclose in their applications postage stamps to insure their transmission, but applications to this bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 2, 1856.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at , or to , for signature and certificate.

(Date) (Signature.)

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors { A. B. C. D.

Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-ork promiscuous timber. No 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 15, white-oak staves and heading. No 16, black spruce. No 18, lignumvitæ. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, maple. No. 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire-wood.

BROOKLYN NEW YORK.

No. 1, white-oak plank, stock logs. No. 2, white-oak plank. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No. 9, white-pine mast timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress. white-oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, white-oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 24, pig iron. No 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 18, lignumvite. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30 flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33 hose. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship-chandlery.

WASHINGTON, D C

No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany No 14, white-ash ours and hickory bars No 21, iron No 22, spikes, nails No 23, lead, zinc, tin No 24, pig iron No 25, hardware No 27, paints oils, &c, No 31, glass No 37, pitch, tar, rosin No 38, tallow, soap, oil No 39 ship chandlery No 43. tank and galley iron No 44, chain iron No 45, ingot copper No46, moulding sand, straw, &c

GOSPORT. VIRGINIA

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs No 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs No 8, yellow-pine mast and spare timber No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, elm boards No 12, black walnut. cherry, mahogany No 13, locust No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars No 16, black spruce No 18, lignumvite No 20, composition and copper nails No 21 iron No 22, spikes, nails No 23, lead, zinc, tin No 25, hardware No 27, paints, oils, &c No. 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin No 38, tallow, soap, oil No 39 ship, chandlery No 40, stationery.

June 4—law4w.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT known as the "Benevolent Society House." For terms apply to Mr. S. YOUNG.

June —, 1856. 58—

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOP3.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. E. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proofs are presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.

Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS, namely,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER, AND LONDON QUARTERLIES,
AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
(MONTHLY,)

Commenced with North British for November, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1856.

Terms of Subscription:—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year: namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

Address, L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.

48—3t.

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS.
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mara. Vests, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate